

O.K. 6.17

Driving your own Car in Germany



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prepared by

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*

NEW YORK (RDV) OFFICE





German Tourist Information

665 Fifth Avenue

New York City

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GERMANY THE LAND OF

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G E R M A N Y

the land of

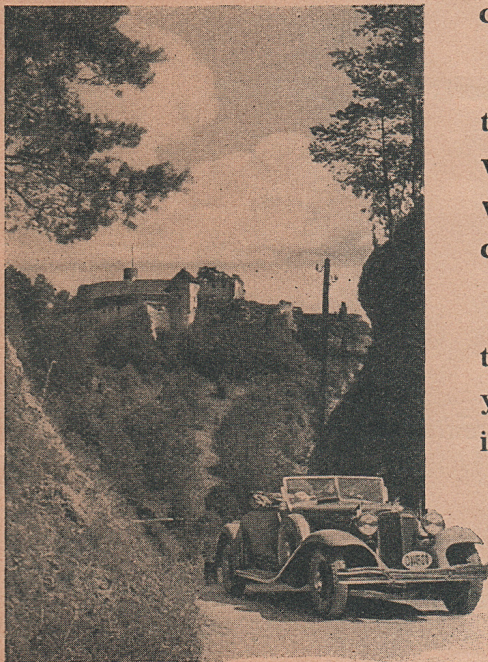


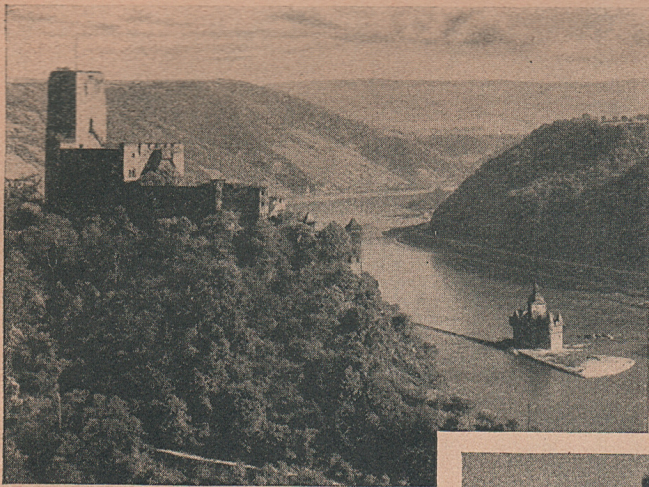
HISTORICAL CASTLES

Castles everywhere, — that's Germany! Through green trees you look up from the road and there is an old castle. From the banks of the lovely Rhine or the lazy Moselle, you see castles; castles which breathe of the very life of one thousand years ago; castles whose towers watch silently over the wooded hills and green plainlands of Germany; castles which belong to a civilization of knights and flags and clashing armor.

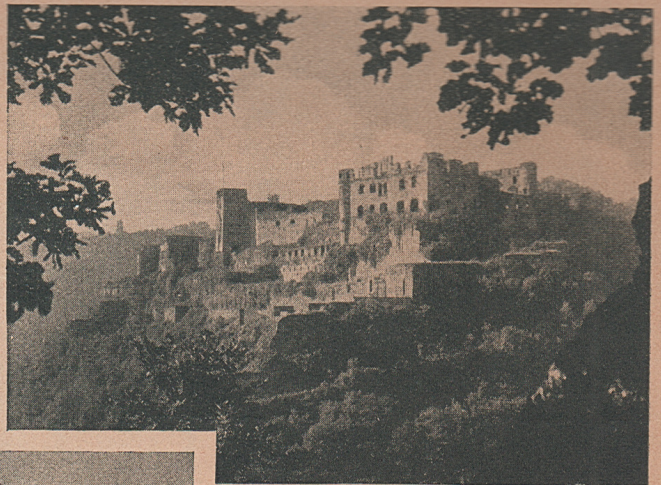
Or if you do not see one of these castles, you will see instead the palace of an ancient Prince, with its beautiful gardens, its well-kept hedges, its fountains and pools of silent water, any of which, if they could but talk, could tell of intrigues and conspiracy, could tell of romance and honor.

Almost everywhere that one travels by motor car in Germany, there are these monuments of the past. Their doors are open to you for inspection and their keepers are eager to tell you of the individual histories of each, and show you, if you desire, the actual treasures which remain, — — possibly armor of the first lord of the house or maybe the original glass from which toasts were often drunk to fairy princesses. These castles and palaces call you from the North, the South and the East and West of Germany.

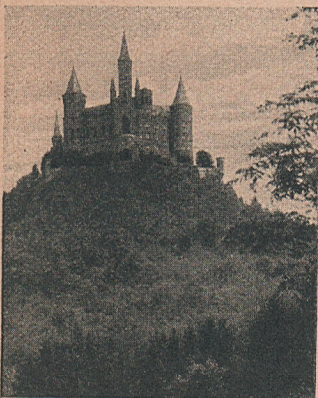




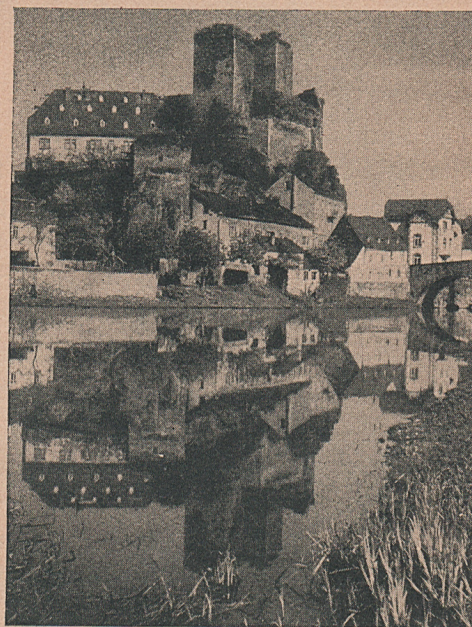
Gutenfels Castle on the Rhine



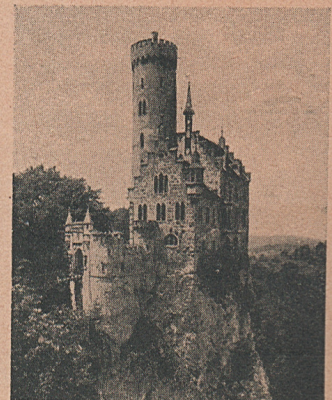
Rheinfels Castle, St. Goar



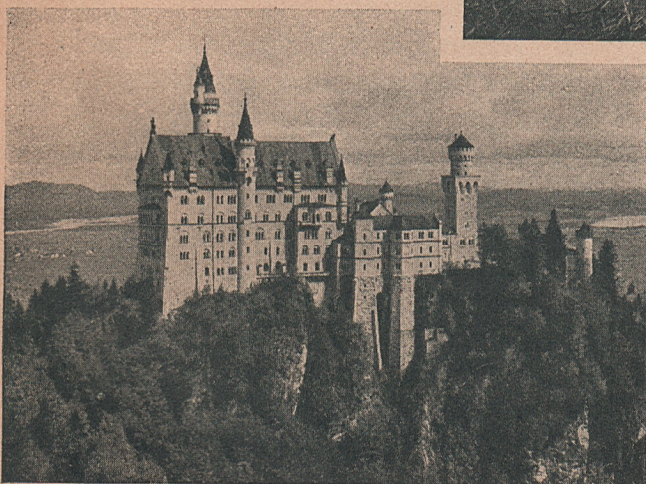
An old Hohenzollern Castle



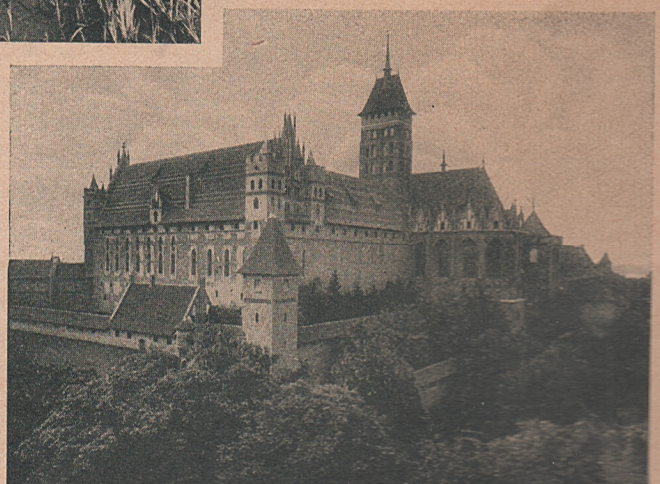
(centre)
Runkel Castle on the Lahn River



Lichtenstein Castle



Neuschwanstein Palace



Marienburg Castle, East Prussia

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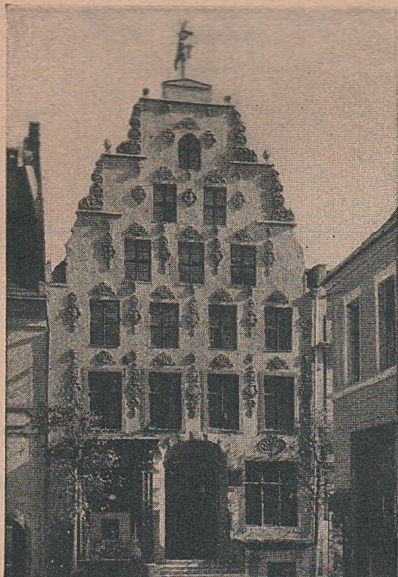
QUAINT OLD TOWNS



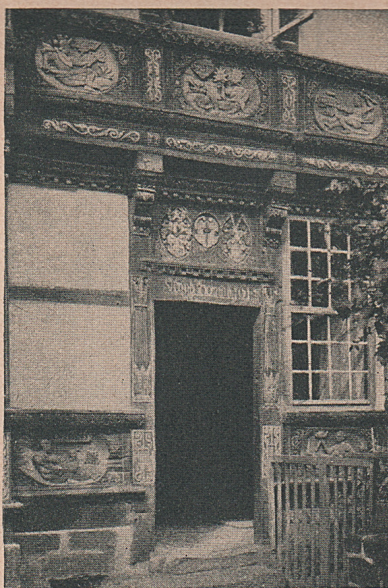
Quaint old houses, narrow winding streets, cobblestones, funny shaped pointed roofs, — in fact villages just as they were five and sometimes ten centuries ago. Hardly a stone is changed. There are the same customs, the same kind of life. Everywhere in Germany the motorist will find this. Between towns and around most of them you will drive in perfect comfort over broad modern highways, but should you so desire, you can often take another road, one marked "Durch die Stadt," which means through the city. Then, suddenly, you will find yourself in another world, — gone is the hurry and bustle of fast modern life, — gone is the smell of gasoline and noise of motor cars, and in their places are ox-carts and neck-yokes for carrying water.



You can leave your car and wander through these winding streets — you can see the slow moving people going about the same tasks which their fathers and even their fathers' fathers did before them — you must bend over as you go through an old doorway to inspect the insides of the more interesting houses — you can smell the delicious foods cooking on the same stoves and in the same kettles that were used in another age. Whether it be in warm south Germany or in cooler East Prussia, one cannot motor far without coming upon some such quaint old village. The main street is usually wide and improved and you need not stop, but the rest of the village is just as you have imagined it, just as you have read about it in story books.



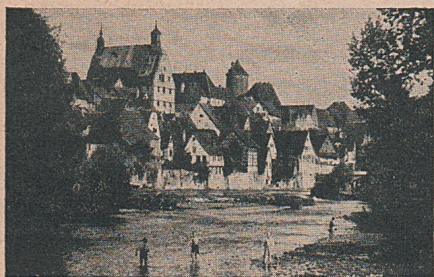
Old House in Kolberg, Baltic Sea



Old Doorway in Hildesheim



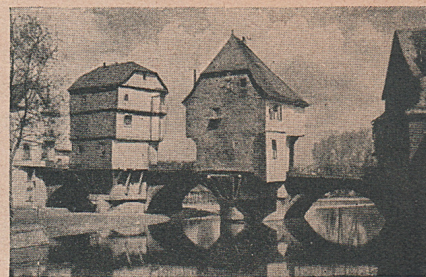
Rhens on the Rhine



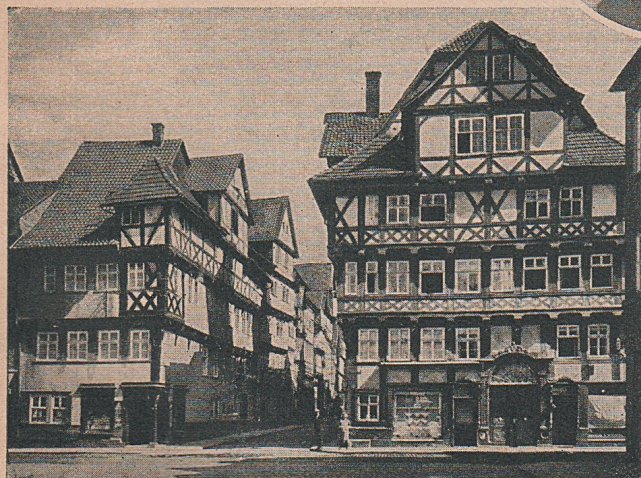
Besigheim, Württemberg



(centre)
In an old village



Kreuznach on the Nahe River



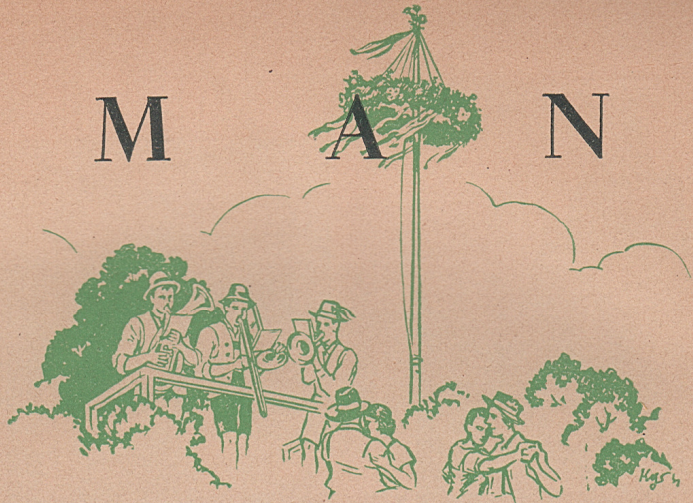
Hannoversch-Münden



In Oberammergau

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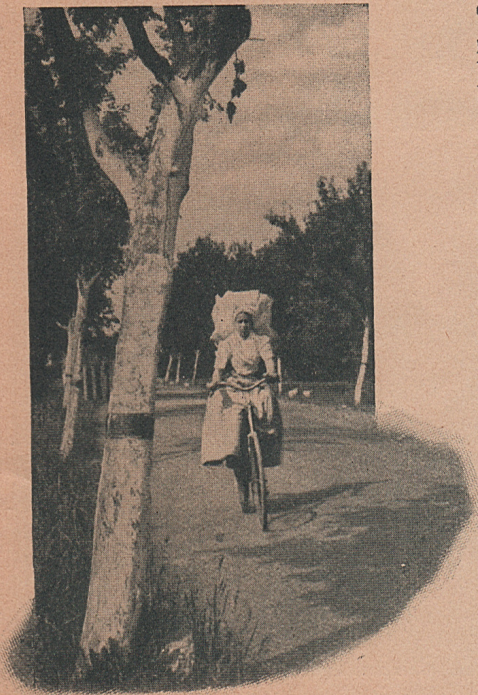


COLORFUL COSTUMES

Germany is, in reality, the land of colorful costumes. Everywhere that you go, you see a different one. Each section of the country has its own. They are part of the atmosphere of the country. Without them Germany would not be Germany. In Bavaria, for instance, there are still the leather breeches, embroidered belts and green felt hats; in the Black Forest country the many colored silk wedding dresses with their ribbons, lace, gold buttons and crowns of beads for hats; in the Rhine valley others; in Hesse, Baden, Spreewald still more. Wherever you go, you cannot help seeing them.

Native Germans are proud of these costumes and wear them at every opportunity. It is not uncommon to see the family fortune displayed in a beautiful hand embroidered silk shawl or priceless piece of old lace. These are marks of distinction and differentiate one group from another. In fact these people are often as proud of their individual dress and identity as they are of their fatherland. While one drives through Germany, one sees group after group, each seeming more picturesque than the former, and each an interesting study of old rural customs.

But the best time of all to see them is, of course, at some festival time. During the summer, there is hardly a day which is not festival time somewhere in Germany. On these days everyone in the village dresses in his or her native costume. The streets are a riot of color and are full of dancing, singing people. They will celebrate just as their grandfathers and grandmothers celebrated before them.





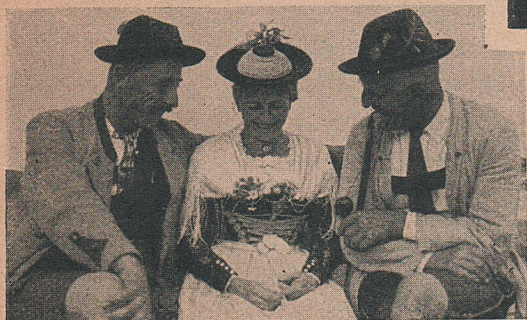
Black Forest



Vetschau in Spreewald



Hesse



Southern Bavaria



Lausitz



Upper Silesia



Northern Bavaria



Schaumburg-Lippe

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CHURCHES *and* CATHEDRALS

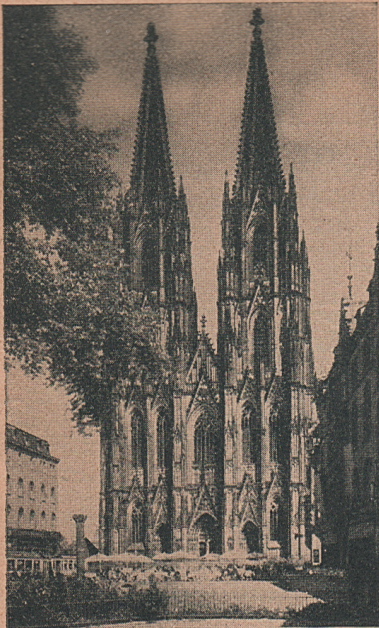


Can you imagine a country in which almost every small city competed with almost every other small city, to see which could build the largest and most beautiful cathedrals? Can you imagine a country in which people would work on such cathedrals for five or six hundred years before they were finished? Yet this is the very thing which happened in Germany between the years from about 1200 to 1800.

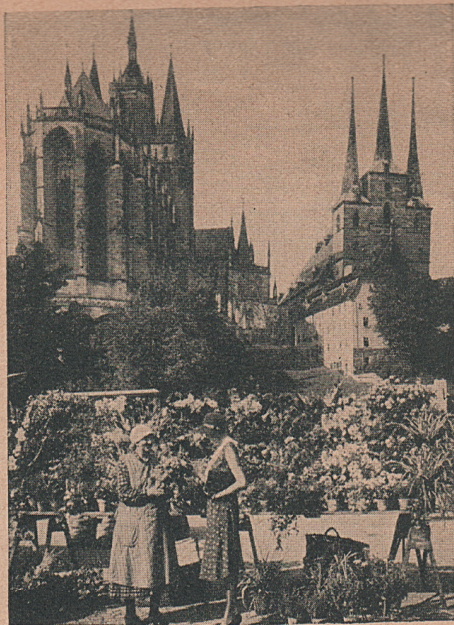
Think of the result! From the roofs of almost every old German town or village now rise majestic steeples and stately domes. Often it is difficult for the passing traveler to believe that these gorgeous reminders of another age, usually far out of proportion to their quaint and humble surroundings, could have been built and financed by such small communities. Today they are exquisite monuments of Germany's cultural development and no matter what one's architectural tastes may be, whether for Roman, Gothic, Baroque, Rococo or any other, if one travels far in Germany, one is sure to see many wonderful examples of each.



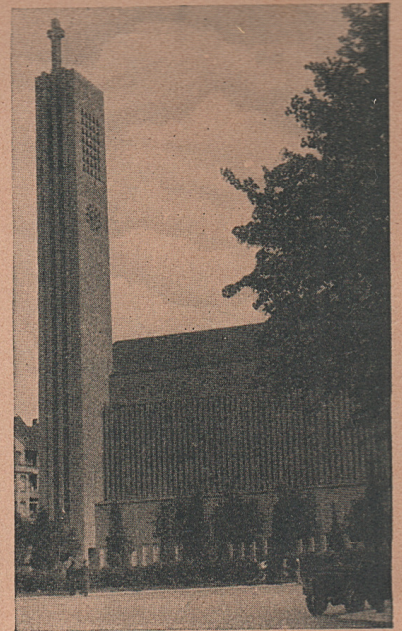
A walk through some of their massive interiors, between narrow shafts of soft light, stopping now here before some delicate painting, now there before an historical tomb, will never be forgotten. A few moments pause, while one gazes at the superb architectural work of an exterior, will almost thrill one. Germany offers a veritable living history of cathedral architecture. One must see it to fully understand it.



Cologne

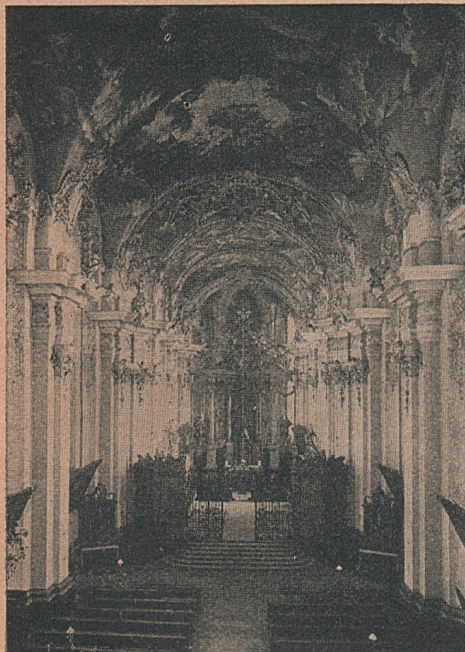
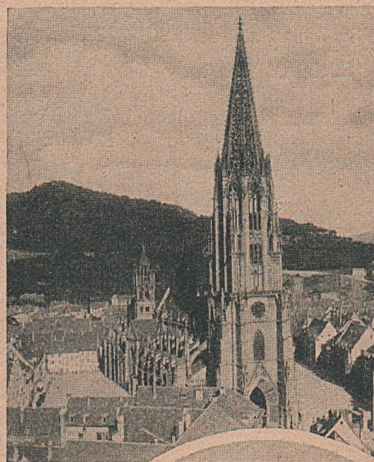


Erfurt



In Berlin

Freiburg in the Black Forest



St. Paul's Cathedral in Treves

Naumburg in Thuringia



Magdeburg Cathedral

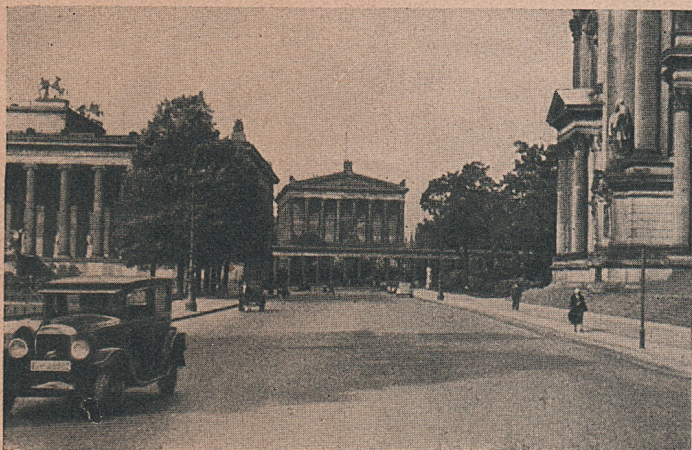
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A R T T R E A S U R E S



Just as that competitive spirit between individual cities and towns in Germany resulted in a remarkable collection of fine churches and cathedrals, so likewise has it resulted in an amazing collection of art treasures. While whole towns and cities tried to outdo each other in architectural achievements, the burghers and princes of different localities tried to outdo each other in art collections. Such a wealth of material was brought together in this way that today Germany is a literal paradise for art-lovers. Some of these works can be seen in the same old palaces and castles in which they were originally gathered. The others are in well-organized museums of which Germany is very proud.

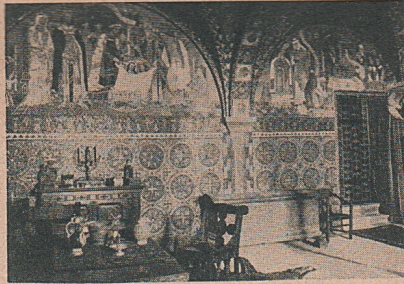


For instance the student of ancient Babylonian history no longer goes to Babylon for his research work because the best remains of that civilization can be found in Berlin. Admirers of Rembrandt cannot afford to miss seeing the twenty pictures of that master all of which hang in the Cassel Picture Gallery. The Sistine Madonna in Dresden

is world famous. It is impossible to list them all. China museums, book museums, furniture exhibitions, lace collections and many other such special things can be seen by those interested. As can be said about the wealth of German churches and cathedrals, — it is impossible to describe them all. One must see for oneself.



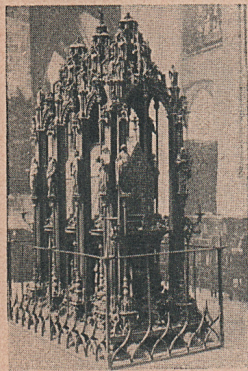
In the Bamberg Cathedral



Wartburg near Eisenach



Pergamon Museum in Berlin



St. Sebaldus Tomb,
Nuremberg



Raffael's Sistine Madonna in Dresden



Famous bust of Charlemagne,
Aix-la-Chapelle



Albrecht Durer, painted by himself,
Munich



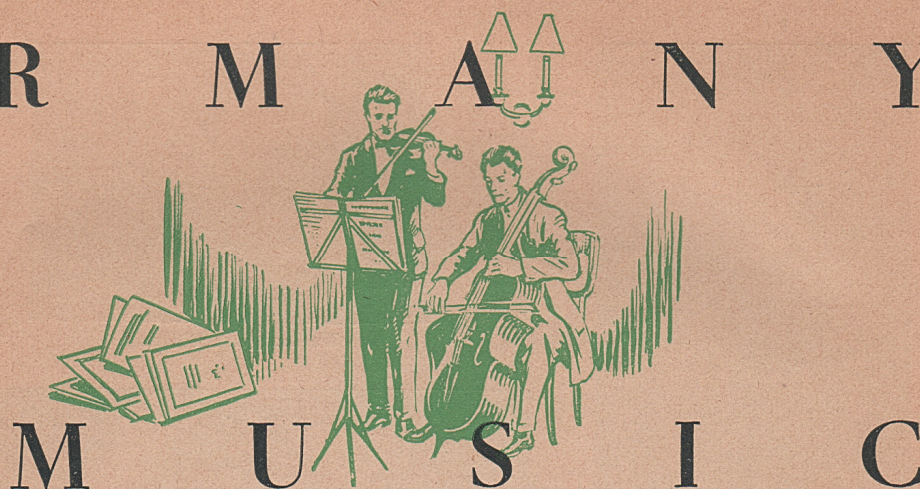
"Jacob's Blessing" by Rembrandt, Cassel Gallery



Frederick the Great's library,
Sans Souci, Potsdam

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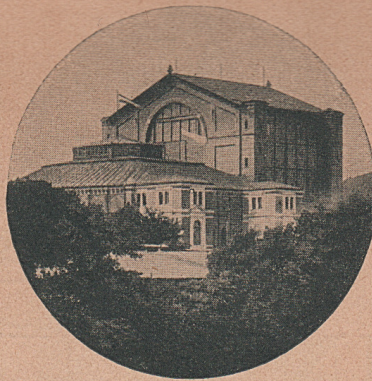
One cannot think of Germany without thinking of music. Music has always been an integral part of German life and history. The names of some of her famous composers ring in the ears of every music lover, — Bach, Beethoven, Brahms, Mendelssohn, Mozart, Richard Strauss, Wagner. Everyone in Germany loves music. Everyone in Germany feels that music is a part of them. Concerts and operas are always overcrowded. Even the smallest towns have their bands and sometimes their orchestras. Opera houses in such cities as Berlin, Dresden, Munich, Hamburg, Hanover and Cologne are famous. Wherever one goes in Germany, one will hear music. Sometimes it may be the singing of some famous choir; sometimes a Furtwängler concert; sometimes a beautiful opera; or sometimes just the voices of German boys and girls who often sing at either work or play.

There is no limit and no season to German music. In summer, for instance, there is one music festival after another, all over the country, the most famous of which probably is the presentation of Wagnerian operas in Bayreuth. Others, too numerous to discuss here, might include the Mozart festival at Munich, the St. Thomas' Church Choir in Leipzig, special musical performances in Baden-Baden, Bonn, Wiesbaden and many others. Everywhere in Germany the traveler will find people and whole towns immensely interested in music. One almost begins to feel and hear music with the first step on German soil.

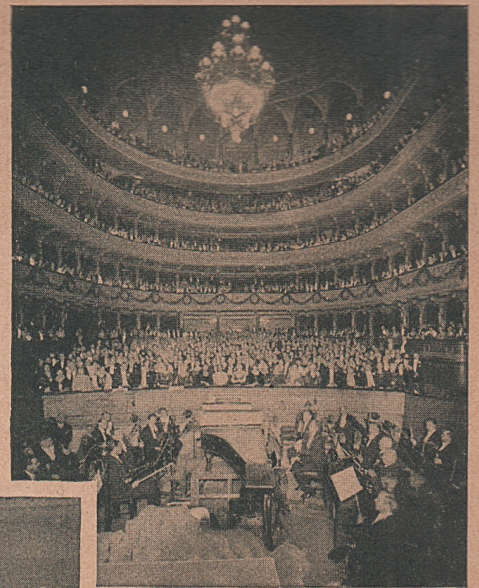




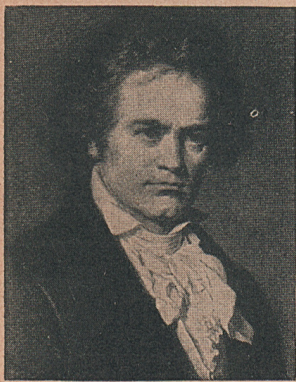
Richard Wagner



Special Wagner Opera House in Bayreuth



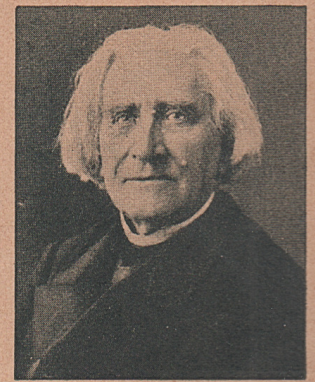
Opera House in Frankfurt on Main



Ludwig van Beethoven



Philharmonic Orchestra



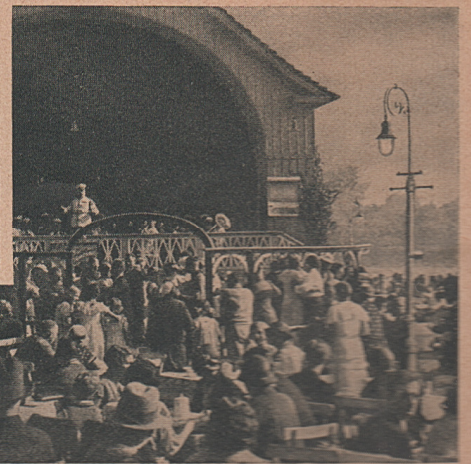
Franz von Liszt



600 Trumpeters in the "Lustgarten" in Berlin



(above)
Native Bavarian Music



A German band

G E R M A N Y

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BEER *and* **WINE**



and **DELICIOUS FOOD**

Have you ever tasted that wonderful Munich beer? Beer that is so soft that it virtually caresses your throat while you drink it. Beer that is so clear, so light, so delicious that once you have tried it, you will never forget it. Veritably it is the nectar of the gods.

Or even better, do you know the wines of the Rhine and Moselle, with their rich flavor and gorgeous taste. Can you imagine anything better than to sit on a special terrace along one of these rivers, on a warm summer night, with the moon rising over the water, and quietly sip the light golden liquid and breathe in its full fragrance.

Of foods, too, Germany boasts of delicacies to satisfy the most fastidious. For instance in Berlin the roasted pheasant at Horcher's is a treat for anyone. Surrounded by an atmosphere of another century, Nuremberg's "Bratwurst Glöckle" offers sausages and sourkrout the like of which you have never tasted. Everywhere in Germany, both old and new restaurants have dishes which will delight all lovers of good cooking.

Throughout German history, our people have been connoisseurs in beers and wines and the foods that go with them. Our climate is hard and sometimes we must eat hearty food, but that has made us hold only in higher esteem the more delicate preparations. Germans themselves often travel long distances in their own country, just for an evening with these so-called 'finer things of life'.





Vineyard



Beautiful grapes



Drawing the wine



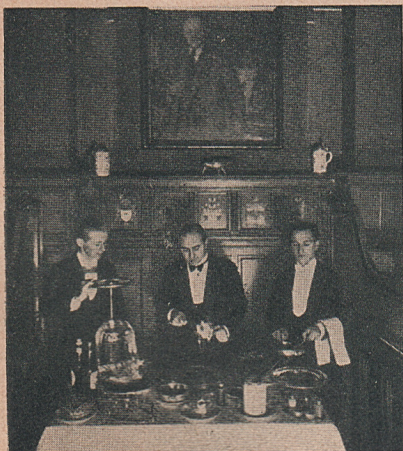
Beer Wagon



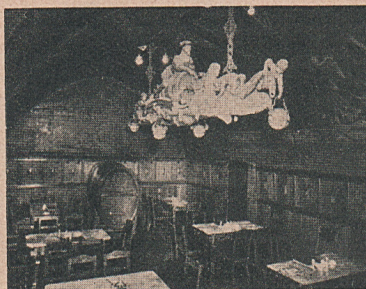
"Prosit"



Hofbräu House, Munich



Delicious Food



Auerbach's Keller in Leipzig
which Goethe often visited



Outdoor Restaurant



NEW YORK

IT IS SO EASY *to bring your car* to GERMANY

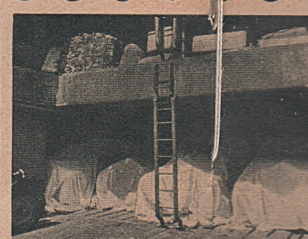
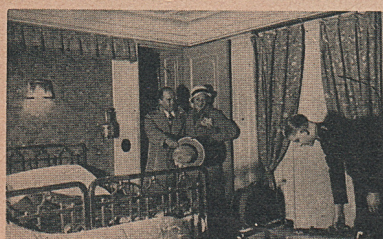
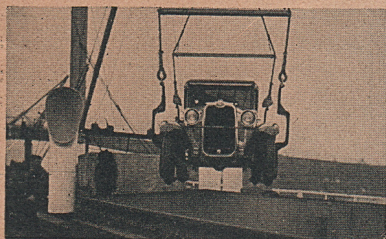


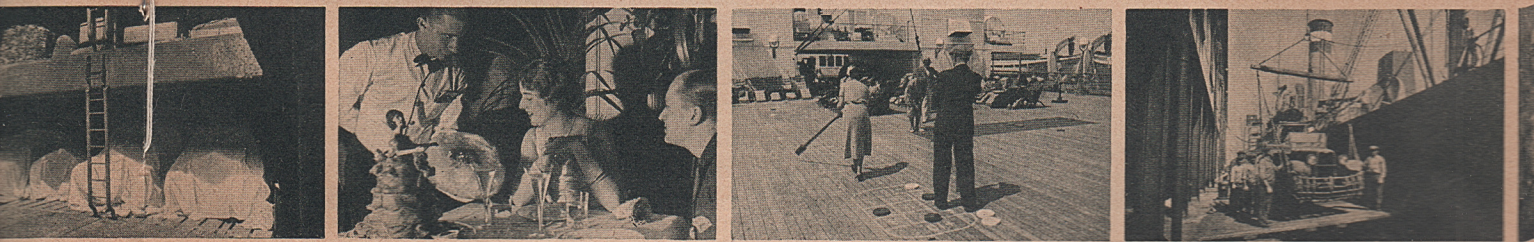
COLOGNE

Do you know what you have to do?

Application to the Foreign Travel Division of the American Automobile Association (AAA), 295 Madison Avenue, New York City, will supply you with all necessary papers. Then you drive your car down to the pier. A courteous official takes charge of it for you. He has it loaded on the ship, covered, made ready for the voyage, and you can forget all about it.

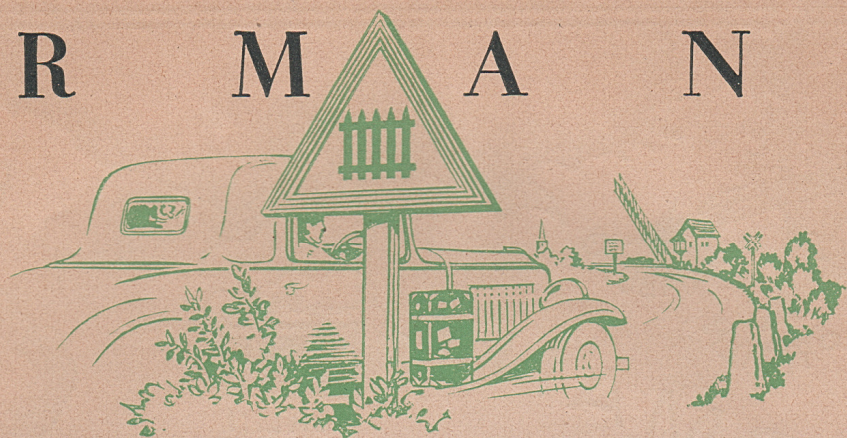
You, in the meantime, may board the same comfortable steamer and enjoy a week of that gorgeous leisure which only an ocean trip can give. Then, upon arriving at the foreign port, without any action on your part, your car will be waiting on the pier to be driven off even before you are personally ready to go.





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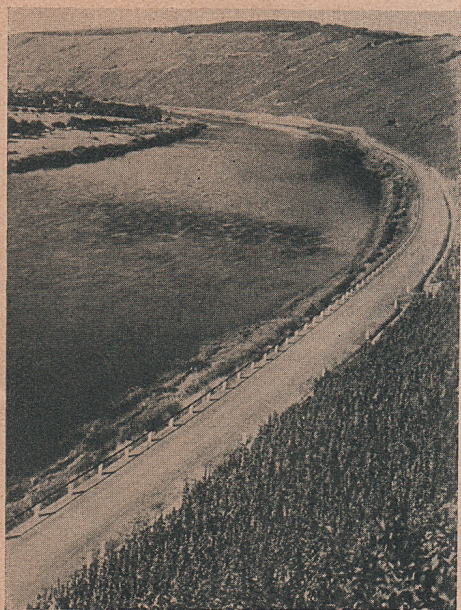
COMFORTABLE MOTORING

And when you get to Germany with your car, you will be amazed to find all the "motoring-comforts of home". The roads are excellent, smoothly paved, often shaded by beautiful tall trees and carefully marked with the same safety devices to which you are accustomed in the United States. Directions are shown on large signposts. Curves are indicated with white bands around the trees, white stones along the roads, and white posts. Policemen everywhere are friendly and should you know only the name of the town to which you wish to go, the mere mention of that name will be enough to have them show you the direction.

Of course you drive on the right hand side of the road. Railroad crossings are clearly marked 100 yards before you get to them and all important ones are guarded with gates.

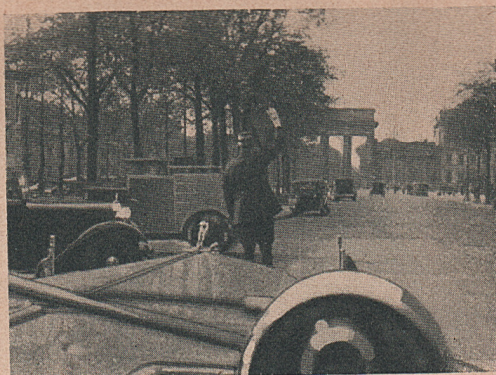
In every small town there is some form of gasoline filling-station and usually several more between towns and cities. At these stations you can buy American gasoline if you prefer it to the German. Garages are marked by the word 'Garage', just as in America, and at both these and almost all filling-stations you can have tires fixed or any necessary repair work done.

The same general traffic laws exist that you have in the United States. Electric red and green, stop and go signs, usually govern traffic. When there is a complicated crossing, expert policemen keep order. Parking places are clearly marked with a large "P". Should a foreigner be guilty of some small violation of the traffic laws, policemen are forbearing.





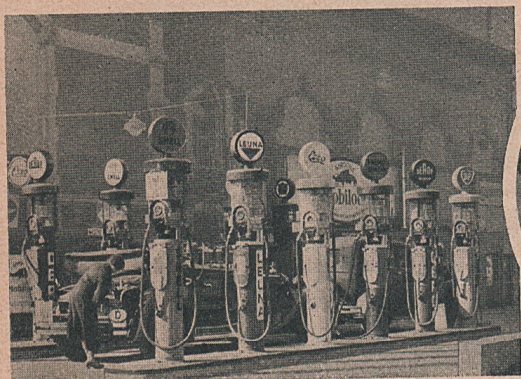
A busy corner



Unter den Linden, Berlin



Road Markers



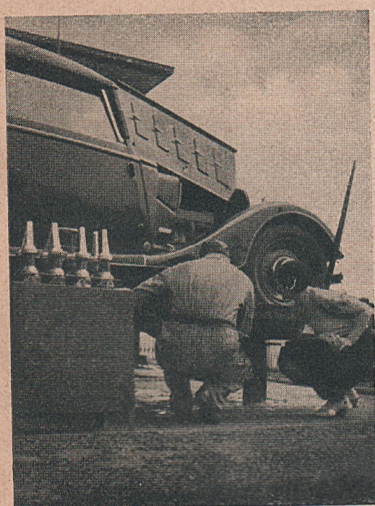
Gasoline Station



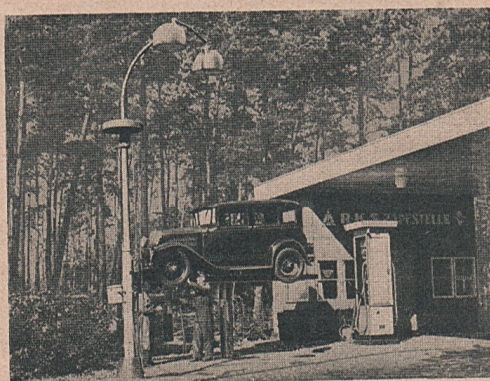
Signpost



Railroad Crossing



Repairing the car



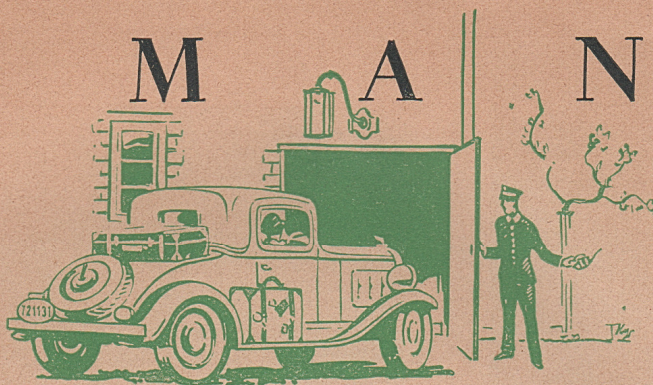
Modern Service Station



Modern Traffic Regulation

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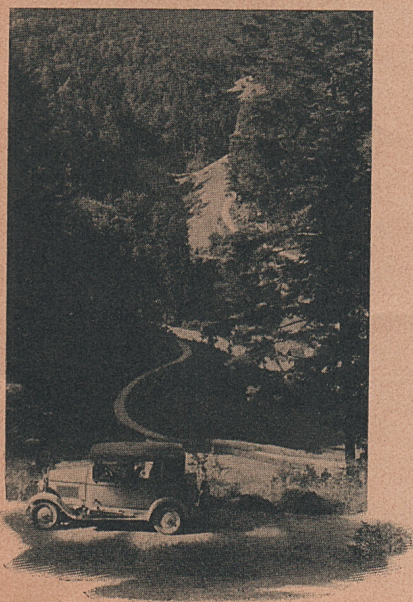
MODERN HOTELS *and* SEASIDE PLACES

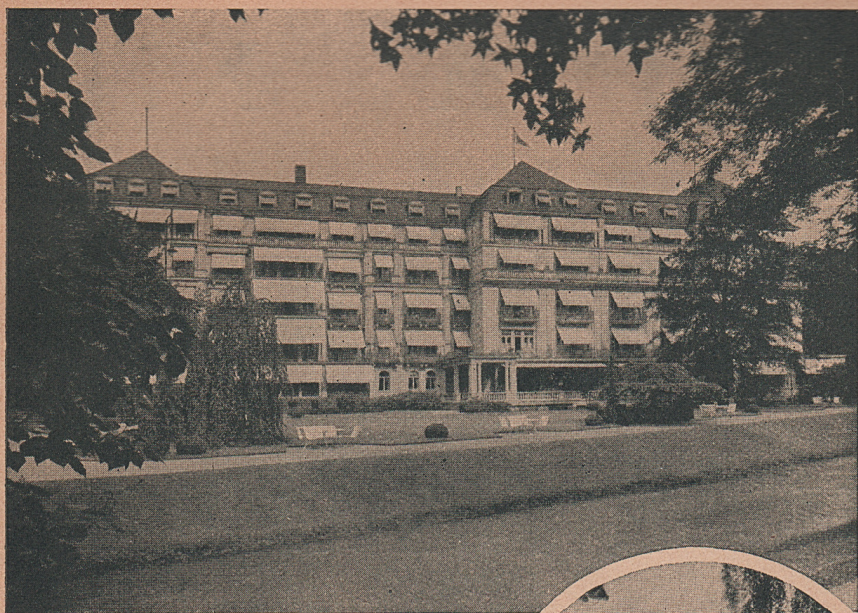
The bell boys draw themselves up to attention. The porter steps out from behind his desk. What is the occasion? A guest is coming downstairs one morning in a German Hotel. The manager steps forward, bowing, and says "Good morning sir. I hope that you slept well. Shall I have the boy bring your car around?"

Or if it is in a smaller hotel, the proprietor will greet his guests in the same cordial manner and offer his services for anything that he may be able to do.

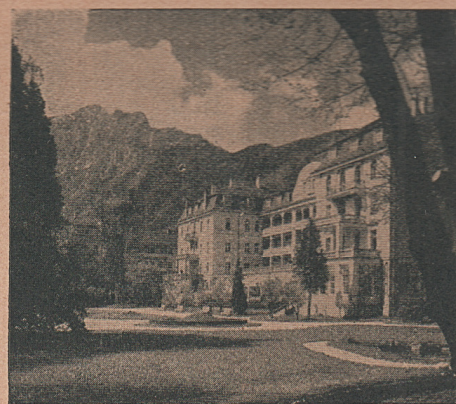
By tradition Germany is a hospitable country. German people are naturally clean, efficient and thorough, and these characteristics are reflected in their hotels and inns. All larger hotels have the modern conveniences of private baths, elevators, room service, etc. Smaller inns, however, although without some of these more fastidious luxuries, are just as comfortable, clean and inviting.

But one must not forget the seaside attractions of the Baltic and North Seas, with their miles of wide sandy beaches, boardwalks, seaside cafés, modern seaside hotels, beautiful wooded surroundings, sports of every kind and sunny, bracing climate. It has often been said that during the summer months in Germany, almost everyone, literally, spends some part of their vacation on the sea-coast. The climate is so pleasant and the life so attractive.

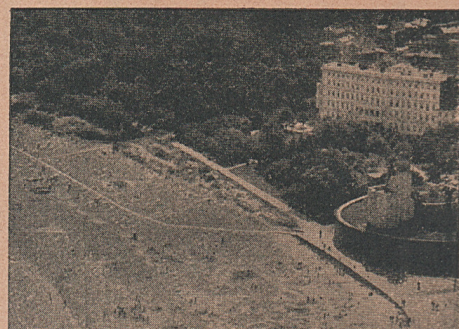




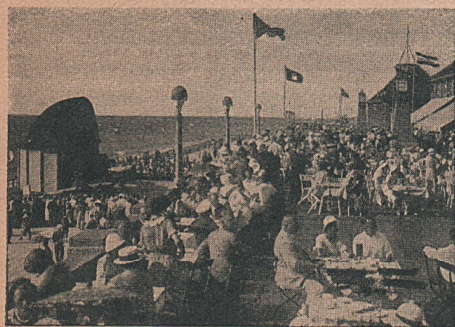
Baden-Baden



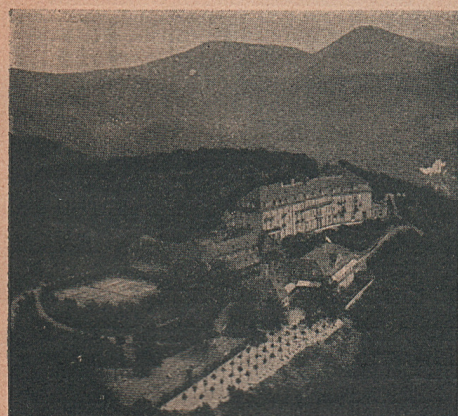
Reichenhall



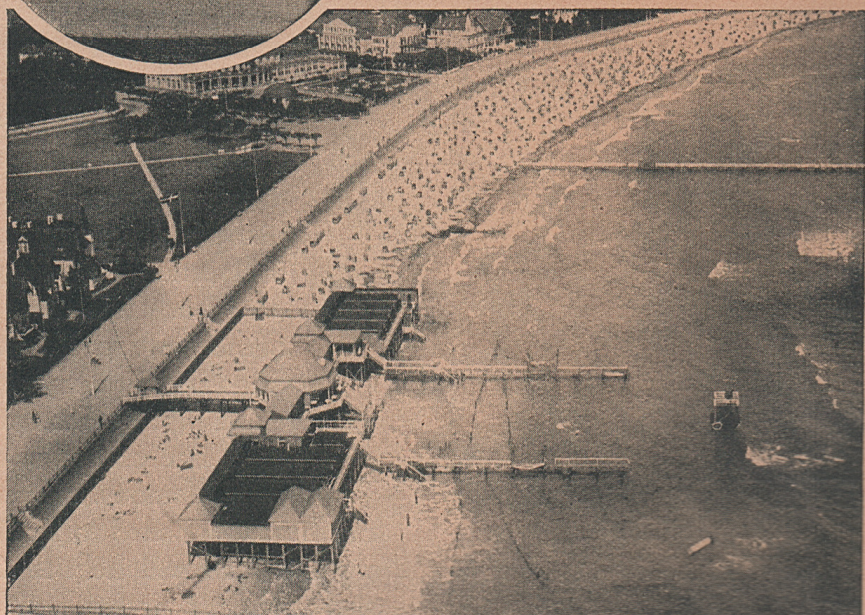
Kolberg, Baltic Sea



Westerland, Sylt (North Sea)



Petersberg on the Rhine



On the Baltic Sea Coast

(centre)
Bad Eilsen

G E R M A N Y

the land of

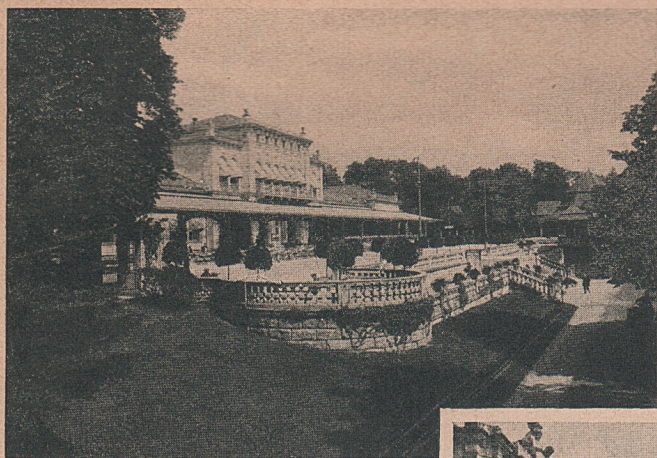


H E A L T H R E S O R T S

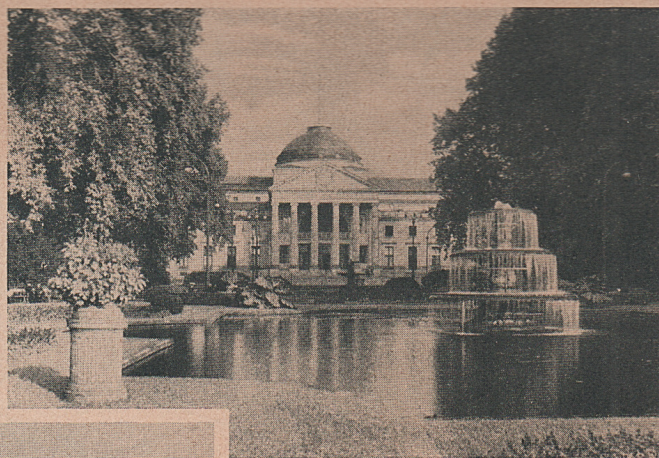
But Germany has more than just her Hotels and Seaside Places, she has in addition her famous Health Resorts, or "Spas" as they are sometimes called. Surrounded by an atmosphere of palm trees, rainbowed fountains, close-cut green grass, shaded paths, sunlight, flowers, quiet and warmth, these lovely gathering spots attract visitors from every corner of the globe. One comes to rest, to recuperate, to take a cure or just to play. For instance at the most famous of them, the summer social season reaches its height. Horse Shows, tennis tournaments, golf matches, gambling, racing — all these can be parts of that life.



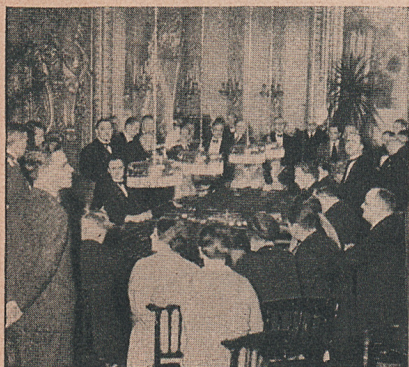
Germany's healthful waters are among her most valuable natural assets. Such everyday ailments as rheumatism, diabetes, kidney troubles, heart diseases, anaemia, gout, indigestion and many other ordinary physical deficiencies are greatly benefited by partaking of them, to say nothing of the many special cures for exceptional troubles. German Spas are perfectly equipped in accordance with the most exacting requirements of modern hygiene and therapeutics. The careful scientific training of their physicians is world famous. No matter what one's ailment may be, one can be almost sure to find in some part of Germany, a natural water which will help that ailment. For the motoring tourist such a great network of health resorts offers a most amazing choice of cures, sport and social life.



Bad - Nauheim



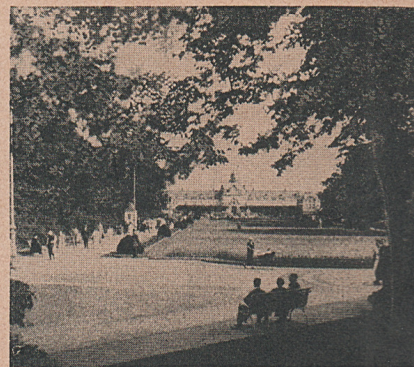
Wiesbaden



Roulette Room in Baden-Baden



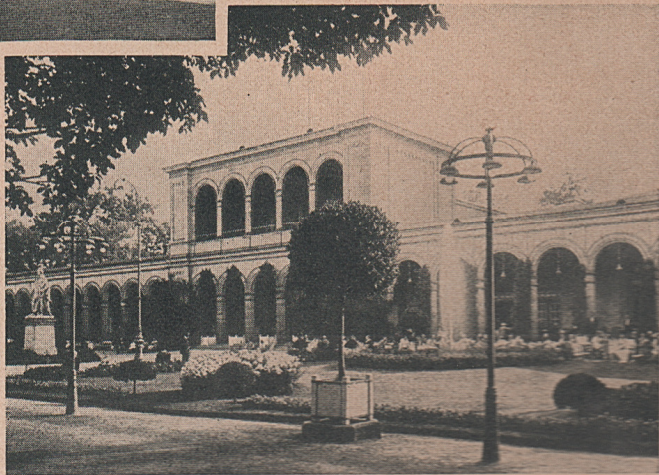
(centre)
Casino, Baden-Baden



Bad Oeynhausen



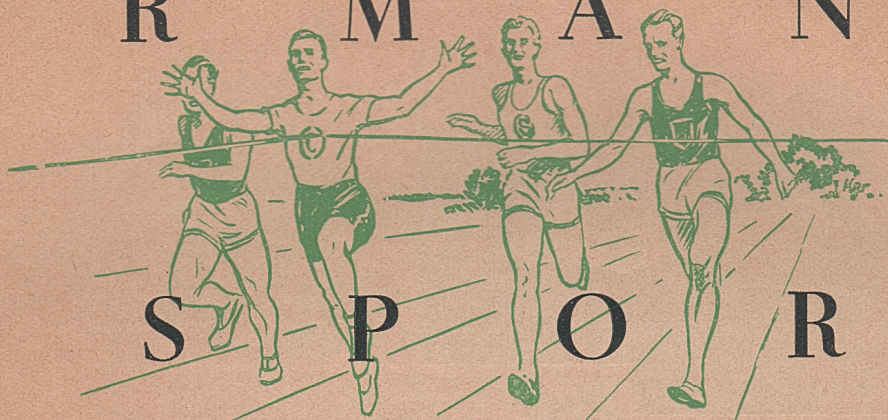
Bad Ems



Bad Kissingen

G E R M A N Y

the land of



Fifty grand golf courses, a thousand tennis clubs, swimming pools in almost every village and hamlet, mountain climbing of the most interesting variety, hundreds of miles of well-kept wooded paths for hiking, thousands of lakes and streams for boating and fishing, in winter skiing and skating, — all these facilities and many more are at the disposal of the visiting motorist and sportsman.

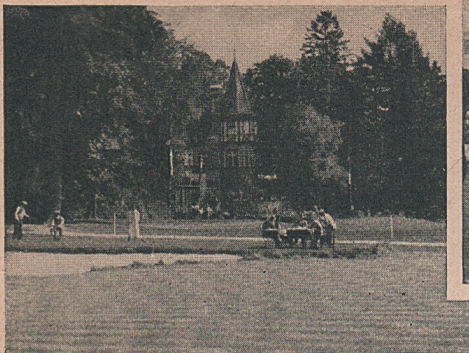
For instance 'golf', although a comparatively new sport in Germany, has taken like wildfire. Everywhere the people are becoming tremendously enthusiastic and the courses which have been developed can compare with the best in the world. No

big hotel, health resort or major community is any longer up-to-date in Germany unless it has a first class golf course. In very much the same way tennis has become popular. Wherever one goes in Germany, one will always find smooth, hard tennis courts and excellent players.

Mountain climbing in Bavaria and the so-called Saxon Switzerland offers almost every problem the mountain-climbing enthusiast can wish. The hiker can choose any one of hundreds of beautiful paths and trails and find them all well-cared-for and supplied with conveniently placed sleeping huts.

Germany is one of those sporting countries which seldom indulges in a sport without developing every possible facility to become proficient at it. As a result of this practice, the visiting sportsman is literally presented with a paradise of wonderful sporting opportunities.





Bad Ems

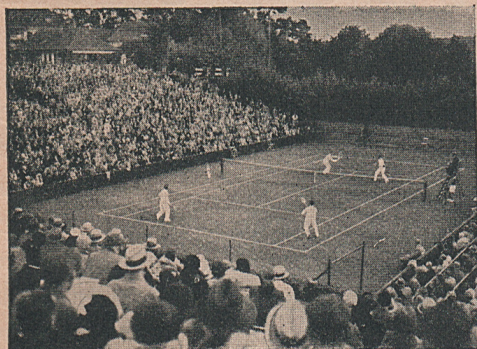


Feldafing, Southern Bavaria

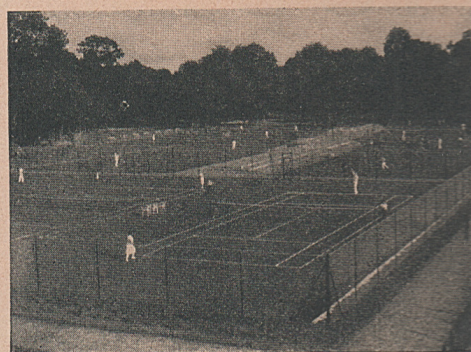
Walking



Garmisch-Partenkirchen



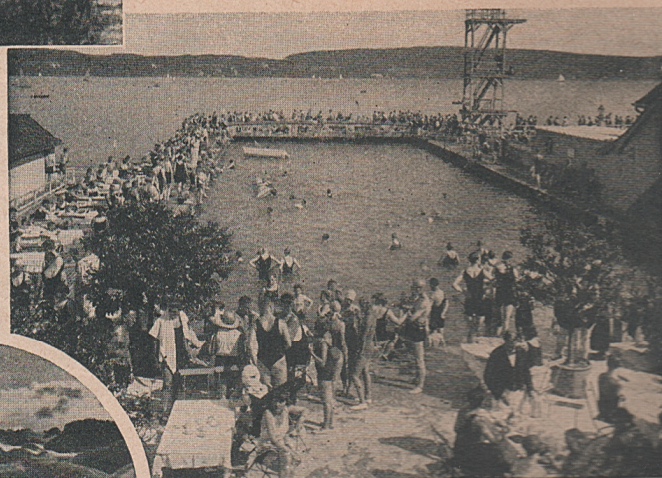
Berlin



Bad Homburg



In Bavarian Alps



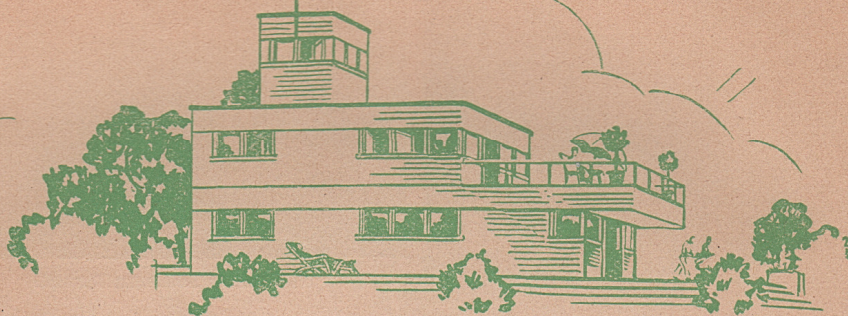
Starnberg Lake



The Zugspitzplatt

G E R M A N Y

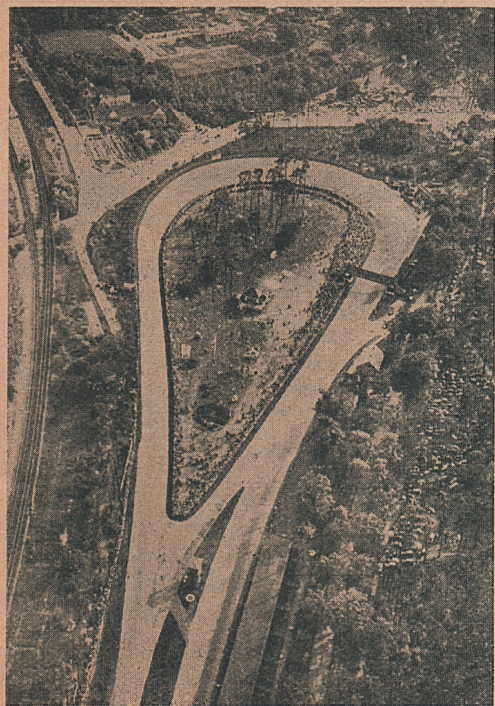
the land of

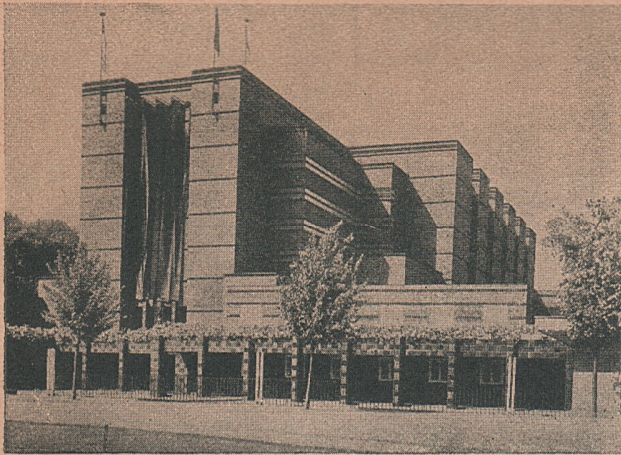


MODERN ARCHITECTURE

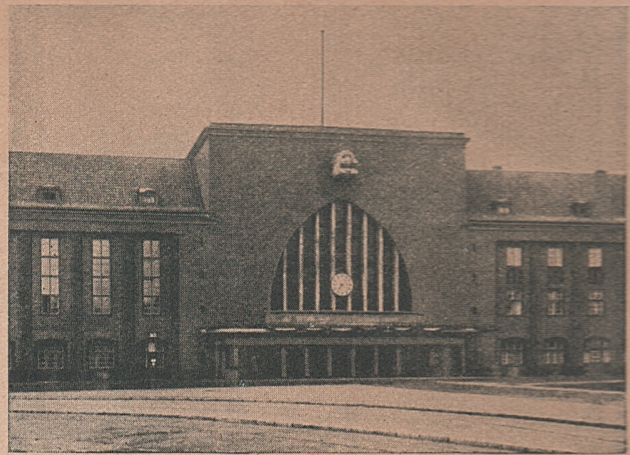
It is almost impossible to imagine the amazing contrast between the traditional architecture of Germany and the extreme modern developments of today. Standing side by side, one sees them across the fields and in the middle of the cities and villages. Gone is that fear of violating the sacred dictates of the Gothic and Baroque masters. A new style has arisen which is just as different from the old as day from night. Instead of painted walls one sees large undecorated surfaces; instead of heavy construction there is light steel; instead of a few small windows there are sometimes seemingly walls of glass. It is the product of a new age, an age of mass production methods, large industrial developments and new housing problems. Old principles of building technique were found inadequate and new ones have taken their place. Once thoroughly rooted, this new conception spread. Now it is everywhere.

Probably Germany is the best country in the world in which to see and study modern architectural development. Few peoples have previously been so bound to traditional building methods as the Germans. When the break came, it was violent and daring. Now every part of the country has its modern masterpieces, each tempered only by the individual characteristics of its makers. No two are alike. Traveling by motor car one sees in a great panorama almost every school of this new thought.

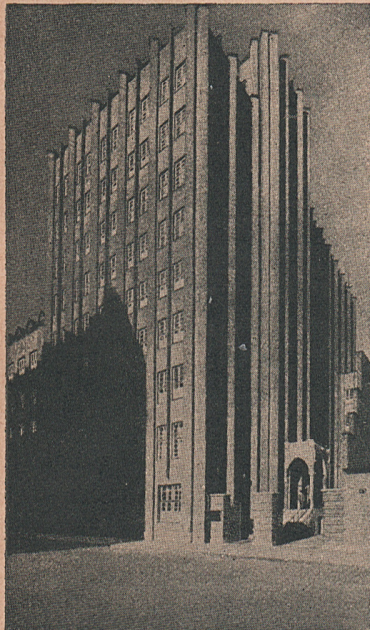




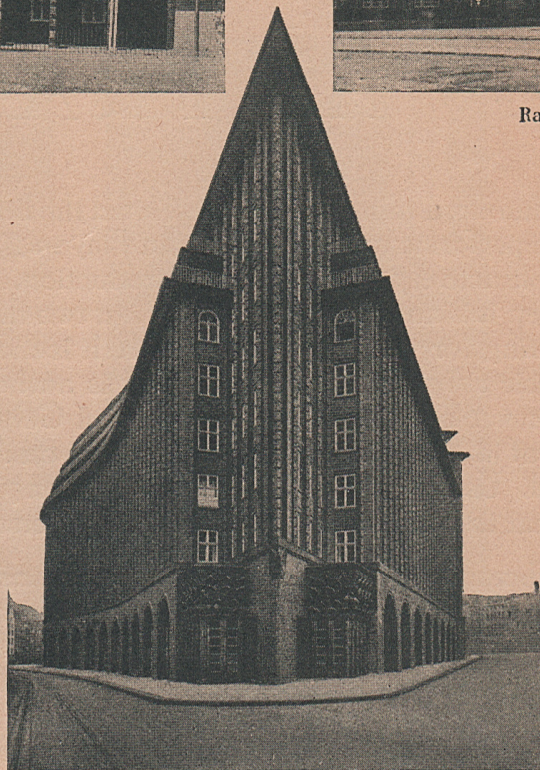
Meeting Hall in Magdeburg



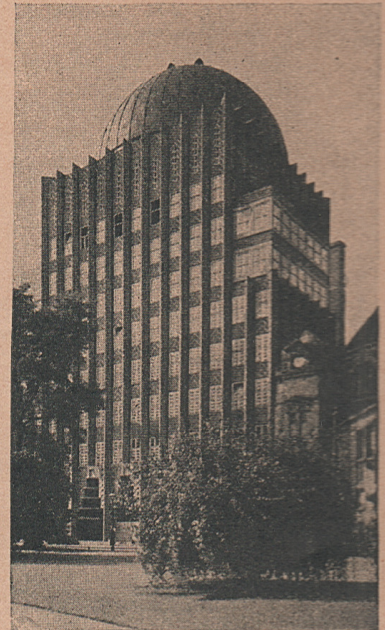
Railroad Station in Königsberg, East Prussia



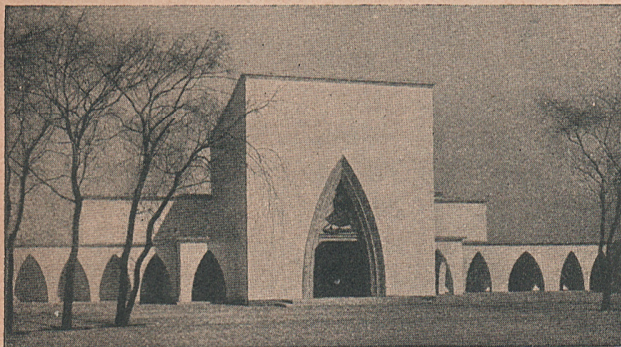
Office Building in Düsseldorf



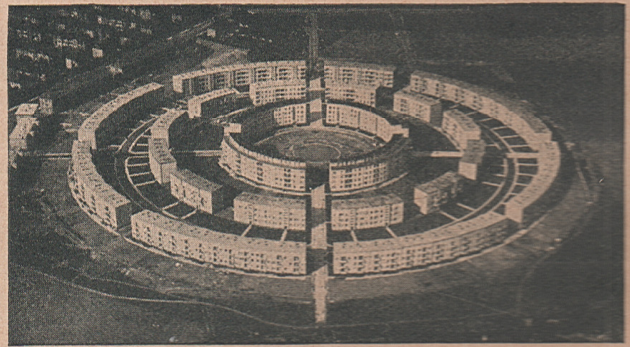
Chile House in Hamburg



Office Building in Hanover



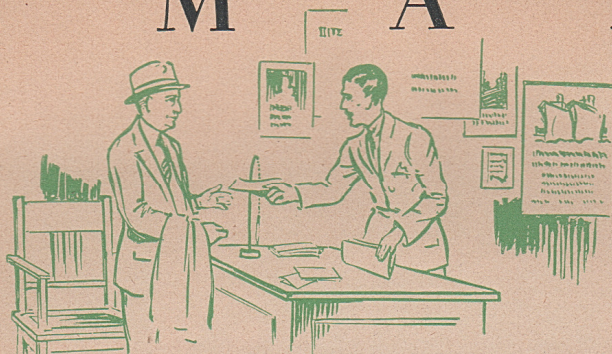
Crematorium in Forst (Lausitz)



Building Development in Leipzig

G E R M A N Y

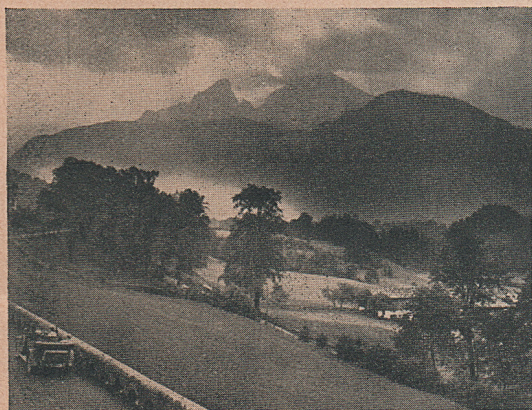
the land of

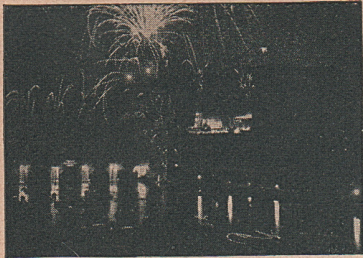


SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS

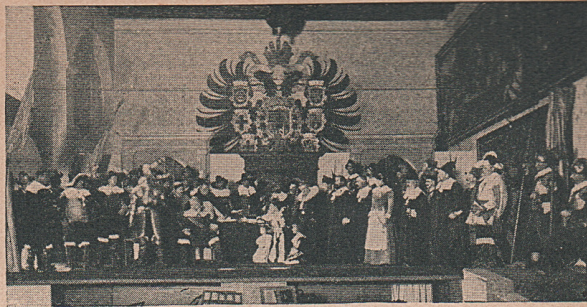
Three hundred thousand people visited the little town of Oberammergau to see the performances of the Passion Play in 1930. More than seven hundred people actively took part in the production. And yet, that little Bavarian town, when it is not so inflated, boasts but two thousand inhabitants. Think of the setting for such a famous theme! It is the life of those people. It is almost their religion. Giving that play is an honor to them, a tradition. In the summer of 1934 this leads the list of Germany's Special Attractions. The first of its 33 performances takes place on May 21st and the last on Sept. 23rd. Usually given only once every ten years, 1934 is to be a very special year to commemorate the 300th anniversary of the first play in 1634.

But Oberammergau has much competition. The Wagner Festival performances in Bayreuth are too lovely for description. The Wagner and Mozart festivals in Munich attract music lovers from all parts of the world. The open-air performances of local historical plays in Rothenburg, Dinkelsbühl and Nördlingen are fascinating. Plays in the market place of Wernigerode, Rococo plays in Schwetzingen, outdoor rural dances in hundreds of small towns and villages, famous wine festivals all along the Rhine, music in Baden-Baden, Bonn, Breslau, Leipzig — all these and many more wonderful opportunities make up the complete list of Germany's Special Summer Attractions. It can almost be said, that the whole summer is just one grand festival. If one wishes to spend a vacation listening to heavenly music, living in the very atmosphere of historical custom, enjoying play and frolic as people enjoyed it five hundred years ago, then festival time in Germany is everything one can want or hope for.

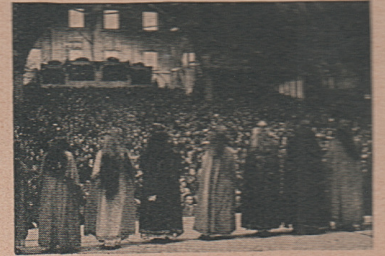




Illumination of Heidelberg Castle



Historical Play in Rothenburg



Passion Play in Oberammergau



A Wine Festival on the Rhine



The St. Thomas Church Choir in Leipzig



From the Oberammergau Passion Play



Historical Play in Dinkelsbühl



Antique Market in Munich



During the famous Leipzig Fair

G E R M A N Y

the land in which the

G O V E R N M E N T

takes a personal interest in making

MOTORING COMFORTABLE

One of the dreams of every motorist is to have, wherever he goes, straight wide roads, banked turns, no crossings, no small towns, in short nothing to hinder him. Many countries have developed road building programs but few have been able to fulfill these dreams of the car owner.

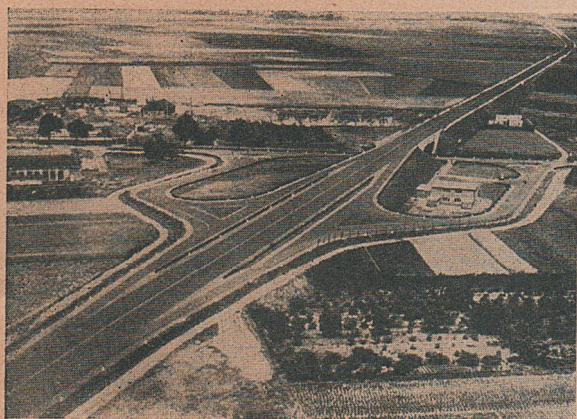
In Germany the present roads are excellent, but they are the main arteries of all traffic, and, as happens everywhere in the world on such highways, occasional hindrances to motoring are encountered. Because of this, plans were considered in the past for building a separate net of roads just for automobiles, but until recently restrictions imposed by different State laws and individual interests had hindered such a project.

Under the new National Socialist Government there is only one interest — that of the Nation. It is quite clear to the leaders in our

Government that a special net of roads, only for automobiles, is necessary. Plans have been drawn up, a committee has been formed to organize the work, and a special "Inspector General", Dr. Todt, has been appointed to supervise it for the Chancellor himself. It is interesting to see, that in the December 19, 1933 issue of the English motoring magazine "The Motor", the following was written: "In Dr. Todt, Germany has found a road genius with whom one has to pass but little time to realize his whole-hearted enthusiasm, while he has a driving power which will bring his great schemes to the earliest possible fruition."

Germany is fortunate in having a government which is so automobile-minded and which, therefore, takes such an interest in the building of new roads. Adolf Hitler is an enthusiastic motorist himself,

having driven many thousands of miles in the last 14 years. He personally gave the order to begin this project.

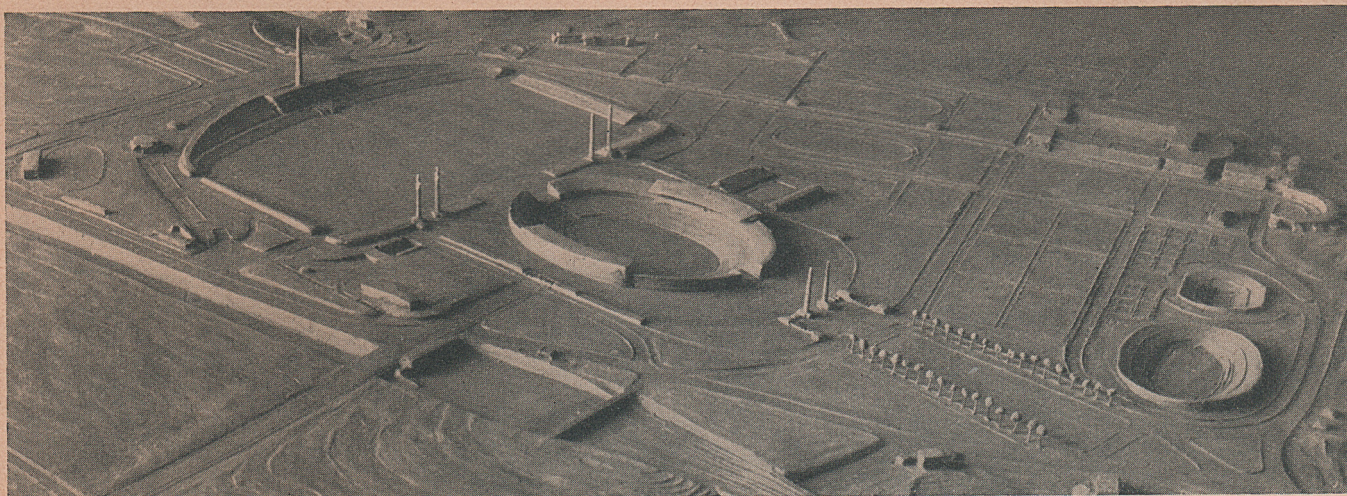


Minister Goebbels



Chancellor Hitler



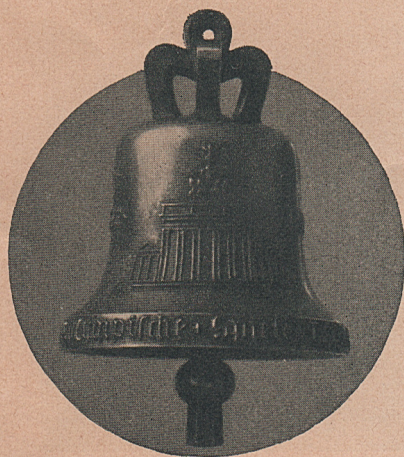


Model showing all the athletic equipment which will be available for 1936 Olympic Games in Berlin

OLYMPIAD 1936

It is not too early to remind you that in the summer of 1936 there will be a new and very inviting added attraction for visitors who come to Germany. This will be the holding of the Eleventh Olympiad when the athletes from every nation (probably between three and four thousand) again will convene to test their strength and skill for world honors. The last meeting was in 1932, in Los Angeles, California. Thousands of people came to see it. Thousands more will come to Berlin to see this one. Everything possible is being done to put the grounds in perfect condition and to make arrangements for housing and entertaining every visitor.

The Organization Committee of the Eleventh Olympiad has made its headquarters at number 43 Hardenberg Street, Berlin. As a symbol for its work and for the Olympic Games themselves, it has chosen a bell, as pictured here, with an inscription which means "I am calling the youth of the world". You will begin to see this even as early as the summer of 1934. It literally will call the youth of the world to Berlin. In addition it will call others for the Winter Olympiad, which is also to be in Germany, in Garmisch-Partenkirchen, 1936. We hope it will call you too.



OFFICES OF GERMAN AUTOMOBILE CLUBS

(ALWAYS AT THE SERVICE OF FOREIGN MOTORISTS)

I. Der Deutsche Automobil Club (DDAC)

(member of the "Alliance Internationale de Tourisme" and the "Fédération Internationale des Clubs Motocyclistes")

11a, Königinstrasse, *Munich* and 9, Stülerstrasse, *Berlin*

II. Automobilclub von Deutschland (A. v. D.)

(member of the "Association Internationale des Automobile Clubs Reconnus")

16, Leipziger Platz, *Berlin W 9*

III. Important Branch Offices of the DDAC

- District 1—*Berlin-Brandenburg*, 9, Stülerstrasse, *Berlin W 35*
" 2—*Thüringen* (Thuringia), 39, Meyerstrasse, *Weimar*
" 3—*Hessen*, 41/1, Stiftstrasse, *Frankfurt-on-Main*
" 4—*Niederrhein* (Lower Rhine), 17, Deutscher Ring, *Cologne*
" 5—*Westfalen* (Westphalia), 63, Kaiserstrasse, *Dortmund*
" 6—*Niedersachsen*, 46, Königswörther Strasse, *Hanover*
" 7—*Nordmark*, 21 a, Sophienblatt, *Kiel*
" 8—*Ostland* (East Prussia), 20/1, Hintertragheim, *Königsberg/Pr.*
" 9—*Schlesien* (Silesia), Schlossplatz, *Breslau*
" 10—*Hochland* (Bavarian Highlands), 1, Sendlingertor-Platz, *Munich*
" 11—*Bayr. Ostmark* (Eastern Bavaria), *Regensburg*
" 12—*Franken* (Franconia), 17, Bahnhofstrasse, *Nuremberg*
" 13—*Württemberg*, 7, Blücherstrasse, *Stuttgart*
" 14—*Baden*, 141, Kaiserstrasse, *Freiburg im Breisgau*
" 15—*Westmark* (Rheinland), 18, Emil-Schüller-Strasse, *Coblence*
" 16—*Sachsen* (Saxony), 4, Zinzendorfstrasse, *Dresden A. 1*
" 17—*Ostmark*, 57, Fürstenwalder Strasse, *Frankfurt/Oder*
" 18—*Mitte* (Centre), c/o E. Dehne, 22, Marktplatz, *Halle/S.*
" 19—*Nordsee* (North Sea), 70, Ostdeich, *Bremen*
" 20—*Hansa*, 86, An der Alster, *Hamburg*
" 21—*Pommern* (Pomerania), 6, Kaiser-Wilhelm-Strasse, *Stettin*

IV. And, scattered throughout all Germany, 1500 other Offices, representing the DDAC, where more information can be obtained

GERMAN GUIDE-BOOKS

(IN ENGLISH)

TRAVEL IN GERMANY
BERLIN AND POTSDAM
EAST PRUSSIA
POMERANIA AND ITS BALTIC SEA
BATHING RESORTS
MECKLENBURG
NORTH-WEST GERMANY, THE HANSE-
ATIC CITIES, AND THE NORTH SEA
BATHING RESORTS
WESTPHALIA
THE HARZ
THURINGIA

CASSEL AND THE WESER
THE RHINE
ON THE MAIN AND RHINE
THE PALATINATE
BADEN, THE BLACK FOREST AND
THE LAKE OF CONSTANCE
WÜRTTEMBERG
MUNICH AND THE BAVARIAN
ALPS
THE TOWNS OF NORTHERN BAVARIA
SAXONY
SILESIA

SPECIAL HANDBOOKS

(IN ENGLISH)

SUMMER IN GERMANY. Program of the most important Fairs, Exhibitions, Festival Plays, Sporting Fixtures, &c.

WINTER IN GERMANY. Giving a list of the most important winter resorts, with several maps and numerous illustrations.

GERMAN SPAS AND WATERING PLACES. Containing information regarding the more important German spas.

HOTELS RECOMMENDED IN GERMANY. Containing information regarding the larger hotels in Germany.

MAP OF GERMANY. This folder also contains information of general interest concerning communications, passport regulations, &c. Editions in all languages.

GERMANY: PASSION PLAY 1934
OBERAMMERGAU

GERMAN TYPES AND COSTUMES

GERMANY: ALL ABOUT ARTISTS AND ART (FIRST SERIES). An account of the development of German art.

GERMANY: ALL ABOUT ARTISTS AND ART (SECOND SERIES). A survey of modern German art.

GERMAN ROCOCO

GERMANY: THE PERGAMON MUSEUM

GERMANY: MODERN STYLE. A description of modern German buildings.

GERMAN UNIVERSITIES. With list of German Universities and other institutions for Higher Education, information for students, &c.

GOLF IN GERMANY

TENNIS IN GERMANY

BOATING IN GERMANY

GERMANY: ANGLER'S GUIDE

ALL THE FOREGOING ARE OBTAINABLE IN:

UNITED STATES

German Tourist Information Office, 665 Fifth Avenue, New York City

GREAT BRITAIN

German Railways Information Bureau, 19 Regent Street, London S.W.1

and

GERMAN TOURIST INFORMATION OFFICES IN OTHER COUNTRIES

I M P O R T A N T D E T A I L S

What will it cost to get all licences necessary to drive your own car in Germany?

By writing to the Foreign Travel Division of the American Automobile Association (AAA), 295 Madison Avenue, New York City, you can secure, before you leave the United States, all necessary licences and customs papers. These will cost from \$25 to \$50, including your "Carnet de passage", valid for Germany as well as for the other European countries. Your own Club or travel agent can assist you in these matters.

What import duties are there when you bring your car into Germany?

There are no actual import duties but it is necessary to make a deposit of \$100 with the American Automobile Association before you leave the United States. This deposit is returnable when you come home.

What is the cost of bringing your car on a boat to Germany?

That cost depends upon the weight of your car and the kind of boat on which you bring it. Following is an approximate table of such costs:

FIRST CLASS STEAMERS			CABIN STEAMERS		
Cars weighing	One way	Round trip	Cars weighing	One way	Round trip
Up to 3000 lbs	\$ 105	\$ 180	Up to 3000 lbs	\$ 90	\$ 160
3001 to 4000 lbs	\$ 120	\$ 205	3001 to 4000 lbs	\$ 100	\$ 170
4001 to 5000 lbs	\$ 140	\$ 235	4001 to 5000 lbs	\$ 115	\$ 190
Over 5000 lbs	\$ 160	\$ 265	Over 5000 lbs	\$ 135	\$ 220

What other charges are there to drive your car in Germany?

There is only one more charge, namely, the one mark road-tax per day. Upon entering Germany you pay enough to cover your approximate stay and if there is more, you pay that upon leaving the country.

What do garages and gasoline cost?

Garages in Germany charge from half a mark to two marks per night for storage. Almost all of them can do ordinary repair work. In larger cities, from which a motorist is never very far, there are garages which can satisfy every possible need. Most of these have English-speaking attendants. The cost of gasoline in Germany runs from about 33 pfennigs to 43 pfennigs a litre.

Where can you obtain a chauffeur, if you need one, to drive your car for you?

You can secure a chauffeur through the "Offices of the DDAC" (see the back of the map), or through the porters in the larger hotels.

What do hotels cost in Germany?

Naturally the prices of hotel accommodations depend upon the kind of accommodations desired but a general average for an ordinary room is from 2 to 7 marks per night in the smaller hotels and from 4 to 10 marks per night in the larger ones.

Where can you get further information about general conditions, roads, etc.?

In Germany all automobile clubs have recently been amalgamated into one large club, Der Deutsche Automobil Club (DDAC), which has offices or representatives in almost every city in Germany (exact addresses can be seen on the back of the map). All these are at the disposal of the visiting motorist, with itineraries, road-maps, guides, etc. In addition, the "Automobilclub von Deutschland", located in Berlin, has retained its entity, and its information bureau specializes in aiding the foreigner. All the offices of the Reichsbahnzentrale can also give the traveler information about motoring in Germany. Gasoline stations and garages have maps and usually are acquainted with at least all local conditions. Finally, hotels in every part of Germany are thoroughly equipped to assist the visiting motorist with any information which he may wish to have.

TRAVEL IN GERMANY IN THE ECONOMICAL WAY! DRIVE YOUR OWN CAR!